

## Business Notices.

## MME. D'ARREST'S SECESSION, CONCESSION, UNION, DISUNION AND COMPROMISE SENTIMENTS.

Whereas, both North and South East and West, have unanimously concluded that Mrs. D'ARREST'S FAIR MODEL SKEIN has proved the best and cheapest, as they will not stop at the trifles of price, but will get out of order, and whereas, a disunion compromise of those skirts for the money, combines and secures the interests of both parties. Therefore, mutually resolved, that we will give you in a season of Mrs. D'ARREST'S FAIR MODEL SKEIN, from No. 475 Broadway, Nos. 229 and 230 Canal St., No. 244 Grand St., No. 119 B'way, and No. 124 Flieppont St., Brooklyn, as good as they are manufactured.

**GLOVES AT RETAIL.**—Balance of Stock at very low prices. Buckskin, Calfskin, Dogskin, Glove, Flax, Tuffed, Linen Silk, &c., &c., all sizes.  
Jas. Penning & Co., No. 61 Nassau St.

**BATHING-HOUSES.**—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous. Black or Brown. No. 41 Barclay St. Sold and applied at BATHING-HOUSES generally, and by the manufacturers.

**WHEELER & WILSON'S**  
Sewing Machine, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

**TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE**  
CLOCKS—the most accurate timekeepers in the world.  
SHEPARD & CO., No. 407 Broadway.

**THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE** may now be had for Fifty Dollars.  
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

**HUSMAN'S CALCINED MAGNESIA**  
Is free from impurities, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturers.  
THOMAS J. HUSMAN, Philadelphia.

**GROVER & BAKER'S**  
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES.  
No. 406 Broadway, N. Y.

The raw, biting winds make the skin and complexion rough and disagreeable. Ladies will find HOLLOWAY'S PLEASANT OINTMENT an admirable remedy. It eradicates pimples and blotches, and preserves the beauty and smoothness of the skin.

**PURE COUNTRY MILK.**—without a drop of water or other mixture, supplied to families using four quarts or more, in small cans, every morning, by express from a farm near the city. Orders to prevent customers on application. Address: S. R. Box No. 2, 147 N. Y. Post-Office.

## "THE MUTE SINGER."

This is the mysterious title of a new story, just commenced in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, by ANNA CORA RITCHIE. How a

"Mute" can be mute, or how a "Mute" could be a singer, is more than we can understand; though we have sometimes heard

singers that we wished might be mute for evermore. The gifted authoress says, however, that the reader will find, before

he gets through the story, that her title is no misnomer; paradoxical as it may at first appear. How this may be, we do not

forget all about names and titles as we read the fascinating narrative. This heroine takes us by the heart at once, and we

follow her fortunes with increasing interest from chapter to chapter.

**New-York Daily Tribune.**  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1861.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, who will not be responsible for the views, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed, "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.  
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

**To Advertisers.**  
The large increase in the circulation of THE TRIBUNE renders it necessary that it be put to press at a much earlier hour than heretofore, and we will thank advertisers to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible.

**The Tribune Almanac for 1861.**  
We shall to-morrow be able to supply all orders received up to the 1st instant. Orders received since that date will be filled so fast as the books can be printed.

The new Commissioners from South Carolina to Washington are said to be authorized to grant the transmission of supplies to Fort Sumter, on condition that no troops are sent.

Mr. Breckinridge is reported as fully committed to the rebellion of the slaveholders, in expectation of being elected President of the new Confederacy.

Our Washington correspondent intimates that in case Mr. Chase enters the Cabinet, John Sherman, the able and popular Representative from Ohio, will be chosen to succeed him as Senator.

Mr. Helper's lecture on "Two Systems of Labor" was prevented from being delivered last night by the refusal of the proprietors of Clinton Hall to allow it to be used for the purpose. A slight row took place, in which Captain Titus of Philadelphia notoriety was arrested and locked up.

Our Charleston letters are to-day particularly interesting. Our vigilant and well-informed correspondent gives graphic and minute pictures of what is passing in the rebellious city, as it is seen by an acute and wide awake eyewitness. It will be seen that the rebels are greatly elated by their victory over the American flag and its forces.

The voice of the great States of the North-west is making itself heard in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. The Governor of Illinois in his Message takes strong ground against secession, and declares that the lower Mississippi will never be given up to enemies.

The cool impudence of the rebels at Charleston is really amusing. Yesterday Gov. Pickens had the effrontery to telegraph to this city for publication that trade was desired at Charleston, and that no vessel would be fired at unless she brought reinforcements to Fort Sumter. He evidently expects that firing on the flag of the United States is not likely to involve any serious trouble to him or his confederates. Perhaps he will yet be disappointed.

We publish to-day an able and most conclusive reply to the Pro-Slavery sermon of Rabbi Raphael, from the pen of Mr. M. Heilprin, a learned Jew of this city, who, in historical, philological, and biblical knowledge, has few living equals. He is a son of the eminent rabbinical scholar, P. M. Heilprin, formerly of Poland, but now a resident of Philadelphia. The decisive way in which Mr. Heilprin disposes of the vulgar Pro-Slavery nonsense about Ham and Canaan will interest and satisfy all students of history and ethnology.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday Mr. Williams of Allegheny, a distinguished and influential citizen of Western Pennsylvania, made a powerful and significant speech, which excited

profound sensation. He took the secession bull by the horns in the most straightforward and determined manner, averring the right of coercion, advocating a rigorous exercise of the powers of the Government, to suppress the rebellion by force, declaring all attempts at compromise futile, all past compromises having been failures, and seeing no solution of the existing difficulties but in the reconstruction of the Union by conquering the revolted States and readmitting them on our own terms. The speech was received with great applause by crowded galleries. This is clearly the direction in which the folly, the insults and the outrages of the slaveholders are rapidly impelling the North.

## AN HISTORIC WARNING.

The two most effective weapons with which the Democratic party used to assail the Whig party, were:

I. That it was accustomed to obtain power by the profession of certain principles before the people, during a political canvass, and then desert them so soon as it was in a position to engraft them upon the policy of the country.

II. That whenever the people chanced to confide in it the conduct of affairs, its leaders began to show signs of trepidation, which, in the first trying exigency, ultimately in proving their inability to successfully administer the Government.

The persistent reiteration of these two charges, accompanied by the occasional treachery or imbecility of certain Whig chiefs when in power, impressed masses of the people with the belief that it was only the Democratic party which combined in its ranks enough administrative capacity and fidelity to principle for carrying on the Government. This popular delusion enabled the Democracy to win many of its greatest victories within the last thirty years.

With these historic warnings before them, is it not amazing that the very vices which the Democracy, with such destructive effect, used to charge upon the Whigs, leading Republicans are, by their present course, doing their utmost to fasten upon the Republican party? Will such men never learn that a party which shows that it lacks either the honesty or the capacity to administer the Government according to the principles upon which it attained power, ought to be, and is sure to be, overthrown, burying the leaders who have betrayed it under the broken fragments?

## COERCION.

In times like these, words are things. Let us try to understand precisely what is meant nowadays by Coercion.

There are two bases on which Governments are established and sustained—1. Ballots; 2. Bullets. The latter is the ancient, usual, time-honored foundation; the former is the modern, republican, American basis. We who stand by the Union and Constitution as they are, and the authorities as lawfully constituted, stand squarely and exactly on this platform. We propose to settle in the Union all differences that have arisen or may arise between citizens or States; to settle them by voting, not fighting. We were beaten—not very fairly—in '56, and we quietly acquiesced in the verdict of the majority. We triumphed in '60; and we now demand that the defeated shall do as we did when we stood where they now do.

"But," say they, "there is a popular majority against you." Yes; so there was against Buchanan four years ago; but he was none the less rightfully President. He had a plurality of the Popular and a majority of the Electoral Vote; Lincoln has now the same. The relative positions of the Republican and Democratic parties are exactly reversed: we ask of our opponents nothing more than we fully conceded to them.

"But the Supreme Court is against you, and the next Congress will be." Yes, that is so; and so much the less is your excuse for your treason. You are organizing a revolt against a government which will be two-thirds yours after Mr. Lincoln shall have been inaugurated President. You are conspiring to burn your own house to spite one who owns a bare third of it. You are adopting the worst habits of Spanish America without the Spanish American excuse.

South Carolina has had her own way in three-fourths of the Presidential Elections yet held. She voted for Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan. She has been beaten only in the elections respectively of John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Taylor, and Lincoln. Andrew Jackson, whom she had twice voted for, was President when she before attempted to nullify the laws of the Union. Mr. Buchanan, whom she voted for in '56, is now President; and it is against troops sent to reinforce Fort Sumter, under his rule, that she has fired the first gun of her new revolution.

Abraham Lincoln is the President elect of the United States. It is the duty of all citizens and States to recognize and obey him as such. South Carolina refuses to do so. It is she and her confederates—not we—who appeal from Ballots to Bullets. She puts aside Elections as impertinent or inconsequential, and appeals to Battalions. Our regret that she takes this course does not change the facts.

Some of her backers assert that, whenever one State shall see fit—no matter for what reason or on what pretext—to secede, the Union is utterly broken up, not merely as between her and the remaining States, but even as between those loyal States! If this be so, then any one State can disrupt and disassociate the other thirty-two of its own mere good pleasure, and in defiance of their decided choice. To state this proposition clearly is to explode it. Our delightful Mayor improves upon this, with his usual fertility of genius, by insisting that States may be broken up into fragments because other States have assumed to dissolve the Union. His Honor's logic, being leveled at the groghops and darker dens of our City, does not need to be refuted in journals that have a different field of circulation.

For the genuine Secessionists—those who, having hated the Union for thirty years, think the moment has at last come to destroy it and constitute one into which no Free State shall ever be admitted—we have that kind of respect which earnestness, even in wrong, must command. For the sham Secessionists—those who, whether in the Free or the Slave States, are using Secession as a hideous mask wherewith to frighten the North into self-abasement—we have no more respect than for other tricksters and hypocrites. And these constitute a majority of those who are playing Secession to-day. No considerable portion of the people of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, really

mean to split the Union; they only intend to humiliate and fetter the North and make the Border-State conspirators are amateurs at speculators in treason—it is found necessary, even in the Cotton States, to assure the people that the heat raming and roaring in their midst is not a real lion after all, but only (sub rosa) Sang the Jeffer. For instance: Messrs. R. W. Johnson and T. C. Hindman, the two Secessionists in Congress from Alabama, have sent home a most inflammatory appeal to their constituents to secede at once, closing their harangue as follows:

"Any delay or hesitation on your part will only serve to embolden your enemies and make civil war inevitable. In that case, they will regard you as sympathizing with them. The descendants of this generation, looking back to the great events in which we were actors, will charge to the account of Southern Union men and Sublimists at least one-half the blood spilled in the contest. Let no such innocent blood be chargeable upon Arkansas. Let her promptly assume her proper place in the seceding column, and secure to the Union the rights that have been wrested from her by the traitors."

"In this setting we will be entitled to the sympathies of the friends of freedom throughout the world. We will have the good wishes of thousands of true men in the very heart of the abolition section. All such will desire our success, not as a victory over the North, but as a victory against the miserable fanaticism that has degraded the North and broken up the American Confederation."

"If we secede, and confederate together under the present Constitution, with such amendments as will secure equality and justice, present sectional animosities will be removed, and the country will be united with that which secured the continent from British dominion and made it free. The work will be similar in its progress and dimensions. When such a Constitution is adopted and put in operation, the intellect and patriotism of the North will recognize the purity of our motives and the necessity of our conduct. The new weak sentiment of real conservatism will become strong in the non-seceding States. The Black Republican party will go down, before it, and the Southern States will be annihilated. The Northern and the Southern States will then stand face to face as equals."

"Then may be realized that which is the main hope, if not the only one, of every patriot here—a reconstruction of this entire Union, upon a basis embracing the security of the Southern people in every relation, and the unquestionable equality of all the States. Then a new and still more perfect Union will take the place of the one now overthrown, as it superseded the first league of the thirteen colonies."

"Immediate Secession is the true and only path that leads to that result."

—It is not, you see, to get out of the Union, but to transform and transmute the Union into a mere convenience of Slavery Propagandism, that this Secession is pushed on, even by the conspirators representing the Cotton States. The original Nullifiers mean to get rid of the Free States altogether; the new converts will be content with chaining them fast to the car of Slavery Extension, but may perhaps insist on turning out New-England as incorrigible. Democrats of the Free States! do you choose to be parties to this conspiracy?

## SHALL WASHINGTON BE CAPTURED?

This is the question upon which more, perhaps, than on any other, at the present moment, depends the peace of the country, and the stability of the Republic. Let us quietly retain Washington with a strong hand, and keep Maryland as open for the passage of our citizens; and though the rest of the Slave States shall secede, any or all of them, the American Republic will still remain "the United States of America"; the fearful evils pictured by Mr. Seward, that would spring from a shattered Confederacy, will be averted, and our national flag will still float proudly in every sea, with more stars upon its azure field than when it met successfully the navies of Great Britain. At home the faithfulness of the South to the Union of our fathers, will but render more devoted the fidelity of the loyal States; and after secession shall have done its worst, and South Carolina and its rebel sisters have withdrawn, in the face of a wondering world, to found, in this age of liberty, a slave empire, the American Republic, with a diminished area, but with new moral strength, will still command the admiration of Christendom, as the model of constitutional government and well-regulated freedom. But let the programme of the rebels be fully carried out—Maryland dragged into secession—Washington captured—Congress dispersed, and the new Slave Confederacy proclaimed from the capital—with its Provisional Government in possession of the archives, exhibiting them as muniments of title, claiming to be the United States de facto, and demanding the allegiance of the Army and the Navy—let these things happen, and our whole country will be convulsed, our Northern cities will have their secession demagogues, bent on their ambitious schemes of treason; and while civil war, sweeping down from the outraged North and West, will extinguish in blood the base Confederacy, hatched by Slavery and Treason, the evils threatened by a dissolution of the Union may swarm in our unhappy land.

We fear the nation is being deluded into a false security as regards the safety of Washington.

The Express says:

"There has undoubtedly been a formidable conspiracy to break up the Government at Washington by force, between now and the 1st of March, but the Administration are satisfied it is now quelled."

Many of our best advised citizens are not so satisfied. Every day develops to them more and more plainly the imminence of the danger, and whereas from the events now transpiring the very life of the Republic is bound up as it were in the safety of the Capital and its archives, our assurance of its safety must rest not on surmise but on certainty. The rebels are confident of success. The Raleigh correspondent of The Herald says of the projected confederacy:

"By it would be perpetuated the Nationality of the United States of America. The present National capital, with its costly and magnificent edifices, would be preserved, and it would have commercial advantages, &c."

Washington is already the headquarters of the conspirators. Every department has its spies and traitors, and the bulk of its population, politically emancipated, and accustomed to sympathize with the existing Government, whatever it may be, are ready to side with the rebels the moment their success is sufficiently probable. The National Intelligencer discloses the secret proceedings of a recent caucus of secession Senators from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. These traitors, it seems, advised by telegraph the seizure of the Southern forts, and arsenals, and custom-houses. They recommended the State Conventions to pass their acts of secession, and they, assuming to themselves the political power of the South, have ordered a Convention of Delegates from the seceding States to meet at Montgomery on the 31st February. These Senators have assumed the task of dragging Virginia and Maryland to allow the lead of South Carolina, and to sacrifice the interests of their people to the arrogant demand of the Palmetto State. They have possessed themselves of all the avenues of information in the South—the telegraph, the press, and the post-office. They are at work to cause defection in the Army and the Navy, and to crown the whole, to cap the climax of Southern chivalry, to show the world the full measure of slavehold-

ing honor and faith, of self-respect and gentlemanly breeding, these Senators, whose States have seceded, and who are themselves steeped in treachery to the Constitution and the Government and the people of the United States, propose to retain their seats in the Senate, defying shame, that they may, under pretence of performing their duties as Senators, assist in demolishing the Union which they have broken, and the Government they have betrayed. Under the manipulation of these "honorable Senators," aided by delegates from the seceding Convention, a Provisional Government is to be extemporized which is to "perpetuate the nationality of the United States," and to retain "Washington with its costly and magnificent edifices" as its Capital.

Rebellion is thus by one grand stroke to be converted into Revolution, and the new Confederacy of which Mr. Hunter is already named as President, to be proclaimed as that of the United States de facto, and the Free States adhering to the Constitution of our fathers, their Congress dispersed, are to be left without a capital, without a Government, and, if treason can accomplish its work, with but a fraction of their Army and Navy. How like you the programme, citizens of the East and the North and the great North-West? Is the scheme impossible? Look at the opportunities possessed by the rebels. Their seizure of the various arsenals that Floyd had recently refurnished, has supplied them without cost with arms and accoutrements for an immense army. When they seized the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, they found 20,000 stand of arms, 150,000 pounds of gunpowder, and various other muniments of war. At Charleston they found large quantities of Minié rifles, and the boxes have been opened and distributed.

The proceedings on the surrender of the Charleston arsenal are noteworthy, as indicating the degree of confidence we may repose in the persons selected by the traitor Floyd to protect the property of the Union. We quote from a correspondent of The Baltimore American:

"No harsh words or ill feeling of any kind attended the surrender of the arsenal, everything was done in a perfectly friendly way. The South Carolina authorities notified the commander of the arsenal that they wanted the property, and it was given up without a word. The deputy of the Republic and the commander of the arsenal took a friendly drink, &c."

In addition to the suborners of treason now actively engaged in Virginia, and especially in Maryland, the rebels have their confederates in our own borders, and they abound in the City of New-York. A letter to The Times, from "one of the most clear-headed and influential of our citizens," after stating that they had offered the command of a body of troops in Virginia to a former officer in a European army, who promptly declined the offer, adds:

"I think it is evident that the organization to force secession and carry it out successfully, is more perfect and elaborate than has been supposed, and that it will accomplish its first purpose. It is evident that there are recruiting agents here—apies in fortifications and navy-yards, in the departments at Washington, and that extensive military preparations have been treacherously making for some time past."

The Richmond Enquirer has repeatedly recommended that Maryland and Virginia should unite to seize Washington, and in Virginia the "Minute Men" of Gov. Wise, and other volunteer companies are being organized and drilled throughout the State. Whether, even now, Northern troops for the defense of the Capitol would be allowed to pass through Maryland without molestation is extremely doubtful. Virginia has already resolved, by a nearly unanimous vote, to allow no troops to pass through that State intended to repress the rebellion; and Maryland, despite the loyalty that still finds expression at Baltimore, and the certain peril to which she would expose her beautiful city and her foreign commerce, commanded as they are by Fort M'Henry, may possibly still be induced to swell the tide of rebellion, and join the unholy crusade against the American Republic.

New-York has spoken as the Empire State should speak. She is prepared to act as the Empire State should act, and every other Northern State will rival her loyalty to the Constitution. But time presses—rebellion grows more audacious—the rebels are arming with the weapons they have filched—the pseudo "National Guard" of Washington are waiting to assist them at the borders of the District—the same treachery that has betrayed our forts is lurking to betray the Capital.

Upon the sturdy patriotism of that veteran soldier Lieut.-Gen. Scott, now intrusted with the duty of defending it from danger, the nation unflinchingly relies. He is one to stand

But how great is his ability we cannot tell, nor at what moment he may require the prompt support of Northern militia. Let the people be ready for the emergency, that neither through the inactivity of Congress or the Executive, neither by secret treachery nor open violence, the city that bears the name of Washington be snatched from their possession; for on the security of that city and its precious archives depends the peace of the nation, and perhaps the stability of the Republic.

Among irreconcilable foes, removed, (Cassius, untried, untried, &c.)

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## WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Buchanan, having been baffled in his first attempt to relieve Fort Sumter, has concluded to leave Major Anderson to his fate, on the plea that that officer does not ask for reinforcements. This might very well have been a sufficient reason for refraining from sending him succor, if the attempt to reinforce him had never been made. But how stands the case now? The question is no longer simply whether Major Anderson shall be reinforced. The question is, Shall the Government of the United States tamely submit to be driven out of its own harbors by rebels? South Carolina not only defies and insults the United States, not only commits treason by seizing arsenals and custom-houses and forts, but fires upon and beats back and puts to flight—to ignoble and precipitate flight—a vessel bearing the United States flag and conveying United States troops to a Federal fortress. And the President coolly sits down under this disgrace, and folds his hands, and declares that he shall take no further steps in the matter.

Meantime, the South Carolinians are triumphant and exultant over their exploit. Military companies are pouring into Charleston from the interior of the State, and we may soon expect to hear of a regular attack on Fort Sumter. The Legislature has passed resolutions declaring that every attempt to reinforce Maj. Anderson will be regarded as an act of open hostility and as a declaration of war; as if war did not already exist by the act of South Carolina. The Governor also, in a Special Message, proposes to

create a naval force to defend Charleston, "Beaufort, Georgetown, and the coast generally," against John Brown invasions. He is probably fully aware that a small band of determined Abolitionists, hovering on the coast in a small steamer or swift sailing vessel, would make slave property insecure for several miles inland, comprising the very part of the State in which the negro population is the densest and the white population the most scanty.

In some respects, however, the greatest outrage yet committed by South Carolina is the arrest of Mr. Merriman, the Collector of the port of Georgetown, for treason, charged with clearing vessels in the name of the United States, and with writing to the President for a force to assist him in collecting the revenue. Will the Government desert this brave and loyal citizen, this honest and devoted public officer? In former days the American Government would not have submitted for a moment to such an outrage, even from the most powerful nation of the world. It would have interposed with all the power of the Republic on behalf of its persecuted representative and agent. But Mr. Buchanan hesitates and helters, and talks of receiving Commissioners and of surrendering fortresses and making treaties with rebel Embassadors. He should at once dispatch a force to Georgetown to demand the release of Mr. Merriman. He is much more likely, we fear, after South Carolina has convicted the Collector of treason, to humble himself and the nation by begging Gov. Pickens graciously to pardon the offender.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate is relieved at last of the presence of Albert G. Brown and Jefferson Davis of Mississippi—a result in itself sufficiently good to make in some degree a set-off for whatever evils may flow from secession—especially as the Senators from Florida and Alabama have likewise departed. A few more purgings, and we shall have a majority of loyal men in the Senate.

Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania has introduced resolutions calling upon the people of the United States to hold an election throughout the country on February 12, and vote for the acceptance and rejection of amendments to the Constitution, said amendment proposing to divide all present and future territory between Freedom and Slavery by a line on the parallel of 36° 30', and not only to permit Slavery to extend itself unchecked South of that line, but to guarantee and protect it there by constitutional sanctions. He also proposes to deprive Congress of the power to abolish Slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and to make the United States pay for fugitive slaves. These clauses he proposes to make perpetual, never to be amended or stricken out.

Is it possible that Mr. Bigler is not aware of the fact that the people, at an election held but little more than two months since, on Nov. 6, emphatically pronounced against these propositions? Or does he suppose that recent events have so far weakened the courage or blinded the discernment of the North that they will now accept through terror and under menace such amendments to the Constitution? Amendments forsooth! The eighteen States that elected Lincoln are not yet, thank God, sufficiently cowed by South Carolina so to stultify themselves. On the contrary, we believe that if Mr. Bigler's plan should be carried out, and these questions be submitted to the popular vote, they would be rejected in every Free State by majorities greater in the aggregate by hundreds of thousands than the vote for Lincoln. The rebellion of the slaveholders, so far from subduing, has immensely stimulated and strengthened the Anti-Slavery feeling of the Free States.

Mr. English of Indiana, who during the Lecompton struggle obtained such unenviable notoriety by betraying and abandoning his Anti-Lecompton associates, and by bringing forward the specious swindle which was finally passed, has brought forward in the House a resolution requiring the Committee of Thirty-three to report a plan for carrying into effect Mr. Crittenden's compromise. Mr. English in so doing coolly remarks, "involves no sacrifice to any party or section which should not promptly be made!" That is to say, the South in accepting Mr. Crittenden's plan makes no sacrifice, for she gets all she has ever asked, and even more. And the North makes no sacrifice that should not be made, because, in abandoning all that she has stood up for, and in consenting to the propagation and perpetuation of Slavery, she does only what during all his political life he has been endeavoring to persuade her to do. That is the sort of compromise to which we are invited, and Mr. English is a very proper person to propose it, after the success of his "Heads I win, tails you lose" Lecompton juggle.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio endeavored to bring forward the bill for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia; but the Southern Members would not consent to a measure imperatively demanded by the exposed condition of the Capital. They mean to seize it for the use of the new Confederacy, when the time comes. Mr. McClelland, a Douglas Democrat from Illinois, made an earnest speech against secession, which contained some plain truths. He foretold that if the seceding States were allowed to establish their independence they would make it their business to harass and destroy the commerce of the North. He declared also that the Mississippi Valley was a geographical unit, and the North-West could never permit the lower part of the river to be held by a foreign power. This may be regarded as an authoritative expression of the feeling of the Democracy of the North-West.

Can it be true, as is reported, that the Directors of the Broadway Bank—the new bank of deposit for City and County funds—held a secret meeting last Saturday afternoon to pass upon the propriety of making a large appropriation out of the money of the bank, in order to defeat any legislation at Albany that might have a tendency to disturb the claims of Mr. Daniel Devlin to the office of City Chamberlain? It is said that there was much excitement at the meeting as to the selection of a proper and "honest" lobbyist—one who would distribute, in influential quarters, the money placed in his hands, and not keep it all for himself. According to the rumor, however, the appropriation was finally voted and he agent selected; but it is alleged that the agent of the Broadway Bank is not Mr. Andrew B. Hodges, though the story runs that the Directors are not to blame for the refusal of this experienced legislative pilot to appear when sent for. The exact amount appropriated is not

stated by the report, but is believed to be nearly equal to the "political and corrupt deficiency" which was said to be found by the Clearing House Committee in the accounts of the Arcadians' Bank at the time of Mr. N. C. Hall's appointment by Fernando Wood. Can this be so?

We were yesterday assured, on what seemed to be good authority, that the Directors of the Broadway Bank had appropriated a large sum of money, and placed it in the hands of an agent, who was sent therewith to Albany to procure or prevent—we care not which—certain legislation with reference to the Chamberlain controversy respecting the custody of our City funds. We will assume that our informant was mistaken, and that no such action has been had; but we warn all parties interested to take care that none such is had; and we entreat the Legislature and its Committee to entertain no proposition with regard to this controversy until they shall have first inquired and certainly ascertained that no money has been sent to Albany to back that proposition. If the sharpest scrutiny shall disclose any such use or appropriation of money, apiece the guilty and kick their case out of the Capitol. No matter how just the cause may be which seeks success through corruption, brand it!

In his letter to Mr. Forsyth, Mr. August Belmont says that he every day meets with men in this city who voted for Lincoln, "who confess the error they have been led into, and almost with tears in their eyes, wish they could undo what they helped to do."

—Now, we can claim a pretty extensive acquaintance among the Lincoln men, and we solemnly declare that we haven't seen one of them weeping or wishing he had voted to please the rebels and traitors of South Carolina. They all deplore the unreasoning madness which has plunged that State into the abyss of anarchy and ruin, and which is bringing other States in the same direction; they lament the suffering inflicted on great numbers of innocent people; but they are firm in their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and are resolutely determined if possible to have this pestilent question of Slavery extension now put to rest forever, so that it shall never return to trouble their children.

The tendency of the present crisis to unite men of the most discordant political sentiments in a common opposition to the nefarious attempt to destroy the Government because one of the parties has been beaten in an election, is well exhibited in the presence of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson at Tammany Hall the other evening. Everybody remembers the fierce invective with which Mr. Dickinson denounced the same Tammany Hall only a few months ago, when he exclaimed:

"Thrice have I sought Gian Alpha's gloom in peace, but when I come again, I find with him the words, 'brand and blow.' As chief who seeks his mortal foe."

And yet we now find him gathered in friendship at the hospitable board of Tammany, in order to make a speech for the Union, for the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. On this subject, the whole North is rapidly becoming one consolidated party. All other questions are postponed till it is settled whether we have a Government or not.

A highly respectable journal of this city representing foreign interests, remarked the other day that those Americans who had been advocates of Revolution in Europe, now had the cup held to their own lips, and could more justly estimate the flavor of its contents.

—This parallel is not exact. The revolutions which we have applauded in Europe, some of them futile and others successful, have always been intended to promote Liberty. The rebellion now on foot in the Cotton States has for its object to consolidate and extend Slavery. Garibaldi revolutionizes Italy to emancipate, elevate, and bless mankind. South Carolina strikes at the American Union that she may aggrandize and strengthen the most atrocious and the most pernicious of human institutions. The one history will cover with glory; the other she will bury in execration.

CORRECTION.—Among the telegraphic items contained in our issue of the 19th ult., there occurred an error that is tantamount to do great injustice to the memory of the deceased, as well as to the feelings of his family. It was reported that J. Spence McClelleny had committed suicide at Watertown, N. Y., by taking opium. The facts of the case are that the deceased, suffering from some trifling case, was advised by a friend to take a mixture of brandy and opium. He did so, and returning to his room, was soon struck down in an apoplectic fit, from which he never recovered.

POSTMASTER DIX TAKING LEAVE OF HIS CLERKS.—Gen. Dix called at the Post-Office yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, to take leave of his clerks. He told Mr. Taylor, his able assistant, that he should have been pleased to have taken each one by the hand and bade him individually farewell, yet the time would not allow, as he was to leave immediately for Washington. The employees were hastily called together, when Mr. Dix complimented them upon their fidelity, and their perfect exonerations from blame in the painful transaction that had been the occasion of calling him to leave over them. He said that whatever the adverse may have been, that they had been corrected was owing mainly to the integrity of those by whom he was surrounded. He bade them a cordial farewell, and hoped that when they met again our entire country would be united in bonds that could not be severed.

SALE OF THE BURELL HOUSE.—The dwelling-house No. 31 Bond Street, the scene of the Burrell murder some years ago, was yesterday sold at public auction by Mr. Adrian H. Muller. The place where Mrs. Burrell was so mysteriously butchered, where Mrs. Cunningham, Corner Connery, the bogan baby, and all the other tragic, comic, and farcical actors in that strange, dissolute drama of domestic life played their several parts, was eagerly bid for in the market, and after a "spirited competition" looked down at \$17,500 to Mr. Anthony S. Hope. Such a place in popular superstition would people it with ghostly tenants in silent decay; here in New-York, no doubt, there are thousands who would not inhabit such a tenement even if it were given to them. But whether Mr. Hope intends to turn it into a store or let it as a dwelling-house, we doubt if he will find much difficulty in effecting his object. In spite of spiritualism and demonism, and other superstitions, the supernatural is decidedly at a discount in this city. Nine